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U.N. team to study Med-Dead canal

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of United Nations experts arrived in Amman Monday to study the dangers and damage incurred by Jordan resulting from the opening of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal by Israel. The team was formed by a U.N. General Assembly resolution on Dec. 16, 1981. The resolution condemned the Israeli plan and called on the United Nations secretary-general to present a technical report on the dangers and damage resulting from opening the canal. The report will then be submitted to the Security Council for discussion at the end of June. The team will stay in Jordan for four days. During its stay, it will meet several high-ranking officials and visit several economic installations and agricultural enterprises in the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area.

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Zia, Arafat discuss Mideast, Gulf war

ISLAMABAD (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat discussed the Middle East situation in formal talks here Monday with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, official sources said. The sources said the two leaders also discussed the Iran-Iraq war but gave no details of the talks which were spread over more than three hours. Both Gen. Zia and Mr. Arafat are on a nine-member Islamic peace committee on the Gulf war. The committee is scheduled to meet in Jeddah on June 5. Gen. Zia and Mr. Arafat first held an exclusive meeting for an hour in the morning after which they were joined by their aides. Mr. Arafat arrived here Sunday for a 24-hour visit, his first to Pakistan since Gen. Zia seized power in July 1977.

Sheikh Issa in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, arrived Monday on a three-day state visit to the Sultanate of Oman. Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id welcomed the emir, who is accompanied by his ministers of foreign affairs, the interior and information. It is Sheikh Issa's first visit to Oman. The two countries are partners with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf Cooperation Council, which was formed a year ago. A Bahraini magazine, Al Mowaqif, said the trip was part of Bahrain's diplomatic efforts aimed at laying the basis for Gulf solidarity capable of facing threats to the region.

Goukouni leaves Libya after talks

BEIRUT (R) — The president of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, left Libya Monday after talks with the general commander of the Libyan armed forces. The official Libyan news agency JANA gave no details of the one-day official visit but quoted the president as saying he political and military situation in Chad was grave. Until last year, Libya had troops stationed in Chad to support President Goukouni in a long-running civil war against the forces of former Defence Minister Hissene Habre. Libyan intervention in the vast African country was widely criticised and President Goukouni asked for Libyan troops to be withdrawn in November last year. A pan-African peacekeeping force replaced them but it appears to have made little headway in restoring order to the country, which has been torn by civil war for more than 15 years.

Qasem receives Japanese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office on Monday the new Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Keiichi Kachibana, who presented a copy of his credentials. The new ambassador will succeed to this post the present Japanese ambassador in Amman, Fumiya Okada.

Chinese ship fined for pollution

AMMAN (Petra) — The Chinese vessel Chiang, anchored in Aqaba port, was fined JD 5,000 for polluting the Aqaba Port by dumping oil and refuse in the sea. The captain of the ship was referred to the court martial for offering a bribe to a Jordanian employee.

Tunis calls for Islamic unity

STANBUL (R) — Turkey's military leader Gen. Kenan Evren called for Islamic solidarity as he opened a meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) here today. "The future of our countries will be dependent on our ability to create a joint will for economic development based on a desire to join our financial, technical and human resources," he told IDB governors' sixth annual meeting.

NCC resumes debate on Income Tax law

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) resumed in its session Monday under Speaker Suleiman Arar discussion of the Income Tax draft law for 1982. Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet members attended.

During the session, the NCC discussed in detail two articles of the draft law related to tax exemptions and the income subject to taxation.

At the beginning of the session, the NCC referred to its Financial and Administrative Committee the laws on the ratification of the loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to finance the white cement project and of the agreement concluded between Jordan and the fund guaranteeing the financing of the white cement project.

The NCC also heard the government's reply on the proposal submitted by NCC member Salem Ibn Najjad on the distribution of economic projects in the southern part of the country. The reply said the areas of Aj Qweirah, Al Disi and Wadi Arabah (in the southern region) have already had several development projects carried out in the area.

Later on Monday Speaker Arar left Amman for the Soviet Union at the head of a Jordanian delegation for a 10-day official visit and to attend the popular festivals which will be organised there on the occasion of the Arab-Soviet Friendship Week.

Mr. Arar said he will convey the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein to the Soviet leaders, and will meet several high-ranking Soviet officials to discuss ways to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries.

IDB lends \$20 million to Jordan

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Sunday granted a \$20 million loan to Jordan to finance its purchase of crude oil.

The loan agreement was signed by IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali, and Jordanian Minister of Finance and Customs Salim Al Massadeh.

Both Mr. Ali and Mr. Massadeh are here to attend a meeting of the governors of the Islamic Central Bank, organised by the organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The IDB has given, since its establishment in 1975, loans amounting to \$2,442,310,000, including \$660,260,000 to finance foreign trade of the member states.

Israel renews threat to Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— Israel on Monday told special U.S. envoy Morris Draper that renewed Palestinian commando attacks would lead to Israeli reaction.

Israeli officials said the renewed warning was delivered by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during a 90-minute discussion with Mr. Draper, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state, who is on a Middle East tour apparently aimed at shoring up the fragile Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire in southern

Lebanon.

"Mr. Shamir told the envoy that if the Palestinian terrorists perpetrate more attacks anywhere and from anywhere against Israel, it will not sit idle and will be compelled to react," one official said.

Foreign press reports earlier this month said Israel was on the verge of launching a massive invasion of Lebanon after Palestinians fired rockets at northern Israel in retaliation against Israeli air raids on refugee camps.

Mr. Draper arrived here Sun-

day after visiting Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Officials declined to say where he planned to go next.

As the meeting took place, bomb disposal experts defused an explosive device found in Beit Shemesh, near Jerusalem.

Police described it as a medium-size bomb and said it was hidden inside a clock left in the town's shopping centre. It was the fourth time this month bombs have been planted in the Jerusalem area without exploding.

Saturday Paul Marc-Henry, recalled for consultations in Paris a week ago, was due to return to Beirut later Monday.

Mr. Marc-Henry's predecessor, Louis Delamare, was assassinated last September in the first of the anti-French attacks.

The prime minister said the arms "will only be used against us and this we cannot accept."

Earlier, he accused U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger of paying lip service to Israel's security while endangering it by proposing the sale of modern weapons to Jordan.

A statement issued by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi troops in the city were still fighting fierce battles against Iranian forces.

Unknown Nasserite group claims responsibility

Beirut French embassy bomb kills 11

BEIRUT (R) — Eleven people were killed and 20 injured Monday when a car bomb exploded just inside the French embassy compound in Beirut, an embassy spokesman said.

The blast was the latest in a series of attacks that have hit French officials and property in Beirut.

The car belonged to a French woman employee of the embassy and it exploded as she was driving through the compound gate, the spokesman said.

He said the woman was killed and that the other dead included a French paratrooper guarding the embassy, three Lebanese employees of the mission and several people who had probably been queuing for visas.

A previously unknown organisation calling itself the "Free Nasserite Revolutionaries" claimed responsibility for the

explosion in a telephone call in Beirut.

Nasserites are followers of the socialist policies of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser and several of Lebanon's many leftist parties and militias describe themselves as Nasserite.

The caller said the bomb was the "appropriate response" to a statement by the "Organisation for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners" three days ago.

The organisation had claimed responsibility for a bomb blast which killed 16 people near the headquarters of the Murabitoun, one of Beirut's most powerful Nasserite militias, saying it would "not allow French interests in Lebanon to be touched."

In Paris, a spokesman for the External Relations Ministry said France would keep the Beirut embassy open despite the attacks.

The spokesman said Ambas-

sador Paul Marc-Henry, recalled for consultations in Paris a week ago, was due to return to Beirut later Monday.

Mr. Marc-Henry's predecessor, Louis Delamare, was assassinated last September in the first of the anti-French attacks.

Last month an embassy employee and his wife were murdered at their home.

The red-roofed embassy building is set back 50 or more metres in the large, walled compound in central Beirut and appeared to have suffered little damage in Monday's explosion.

But the blast reduced two cars in the street outside to blackened hulks and shattered the facade of a big block of offices and shops.

Fire engines and ambulances quickly jammed the street, which was strewn with broken glass and pieces of masonry. Blood spattered the pavement.

Yuri Andropov set on stage as eventual successor to Brezhnev

KGB chief named central committee secretary

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet security chief Yuri Andropov, 67, was named a secretary of the ruling Communist Party central committee, informed Soviet sources said.

The sources said the appointment was approved at a plenary meeting of the central committee here, and would be officially announced later.

Mr. Andropov, a 67-year-old full member of the ruling politburo, has headed the committee for state security (KGB) since 1967.

His switch back to the party secretariat, where he served in the 1960s, is likely to leave him well placed for the eventual succession to Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, accord-

ing to Western analysts.

Mr. Suslov, who was 79, was effectively number two in the party secretariat to Mr. Brezhnev, and was the Kremlin's top ideologist with a big role in foreign affairs.

Chernenko stands to lose

Most Western analysts in Moscow believe that since his death, effective control over ideology has been wielded by a close associate of Mr. Brezhnev, Konstantin Kremlev.

Mr. Chernenko, for many years Mr. Brezhnev's chief of staff and right-hand man, is a relative newcomer to the politburo. But his closeness to the party leader has led to speculation that he may one day become Mr. Brezhnev's suc-

cessor.

Mr. Chernenko, 70, would appear to be the main loser in Mr. Andropov's promotion, western analysts said.

Mr. Andropov, a tall man with thick pebble glasses, is one of the most experienced members of the politburo in foreign affairs.

He has always been regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Brezhnev, 75, but his leadership of the KGB has been seen as a handicap by Western Kremlinologists.

The Soviet sources said the appointment to the secretariat meant Mr. Andropov would probably relinquish his KGB chairmanship in the near future.

The switch—one of the most significant in recent years in the

Sunday. Another frigate, the Ardent, was sunk on Friday with the loss of 22 lives.

As fighting raged anew over the South Atlantic islands seized by Argentine troops on April 2, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected a ceasefire appeal by the Pope.

And Defence Secretary John Nott told parliament: "The days of the occupying Argentine garrison around Port Stanley, the Falklands capital.

But Argentine military sources quoted by the newspaper Clarin said a counter-offensive launched against the British beachhead on Sunday was nearing its final stage.

They said Argentine troops were slowly closing in on a surrounded British force.

At the United Nations, Ireland officials declined to confirm or deny a newspaper report that South Africa was supplying Argentina with Israeli-designed ship-to-ship missiles and spare parts for Mirage jets to be used against British forces.

In her response to the truce appeal by Pope John Paul, who is

Hassan warns against Israeli policies

NEW YORK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has warned against Israel's aggressive policies and said, "We are now much farther than any other time since 1967 from reaching a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East dispute." Prince Hassan, addressing the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, said that Israel's constant policy aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people poses danger to the Middle East area. Prince Hassan explained the principles upon which a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, notably Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their national soil. "The United States should shoulder its responsibilities towards achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East," Prince Hassan said.

by White House officials. The Washington Post had said that President Reagan might cancel a visit to London next month because of the Falklands conflict.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha declined to comment on press reports that the country was supplying missiles and other armaments to Argentina.

"South Africa's interests demand that this principle should not be violated. The government accordingly does not confirm or deny the existence of any contractual obligations with any specific country," he said.

EEC extends sanctions on Buenos Aires, page 5

Britain's troubles: Pretoria's arms sales to Argentina, page 8

due to start a visit to Britain on Friday. Mrs. Thatcher said:

"A ceasefire has to be accompanied by withdrawal of Argentine troops. To do otherwise would leave the aggressor in occupation and in possession of the rewards of military adventure."

In Buenos Aires, Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli told a radio interviewer he had no information on the question of possible Soviet military supplies to Argentina in the Falklands clash.

But, he added, "there is not only the risk of the conflict worsening but also that it could become internationalised."

In Johannesburg, government officials declined to confirm or deny a newspaper report that South Africa was supplying Argentina with Israeli-designed ship-to-ship missiles and spare parts for Mirage jets to be used against British forces.

Another newspaper report, this time in Washington, was denied

EEC offers to mediate in Gulf war

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Monday offered to mediate in efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

A statement issued at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here said the 10 member states of the community were ready to participate in any peace search if the two warring countries asked them.

They called for an end to hostilities and a settlement based on respect of the two countries' sovereignty, their full territorial rights and their political and cultural identity.

A statement said the recent increase in fighting in the war had provoked grave concern in the community. A settlement was more urgent than ever to ensure the economic development of the two countries.

Iran has launched a major offensive in the 20-month-old war and on Monday claimed it had recaptured the strategic port of Al Mohammara (Khorramshahr).

A statement from the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi troops in the city were still fighting fierce battles against Iranian forces.

Iraq has also called on Arabs to commit troops against Iran.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassa, published in Kuwait and Baghdad on Monday, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted as saying: "If the Egyptian army comes to Baghdad, we shall say 'welcome' and open all doors."

Iraq and most other Arab states severed relations with Cairo after its 1979 treaty with Israel.

But Egyptian military supplies have been stepped up in recent weeks, according to Defence Ministry sources in Cairo. However, Cairo analysts

said Egypt was unlikely to send troops because its policy since the 1970s has been that Egyptian forces fight only on their territory.

Mr. Hussein condemned the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a bad leader and praised Mr. Mubarak's prompt response to an Iraqi delegation's request for military aid.

The Iraqi president said he had sent envoys to President Mubarak, who had immediately granted all Iraq's requests and taken payment, apologising for this in view of Egypt's financial situation.

MIDDLE EAST

The Arab Nation needs energy

Following is an article highlighting discussions of and papers presented to, the second Arab energy conference which was held in Doha, Qatar in March. The article is reprinted from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Bulletin.

IN HIS inaugural address to the opening ceremony of the second Arab energy conference, the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, welcomed the participating delegations, and the conference as a glowing example of joint Arab cooperation towards the progress of the Arab Nation. He touched on the significance of energy as a tool for development and urged cooperation from the industrial countries in the transfer of technology to developing countries in return for energy supplies, marking the dangers of the mal-distribution of wealth in a world where the industrial countries, with only 15 per cent of the world's population, accounted for 65 per cent of world GNP in 1980. He noted that the aid extended to the Third World by the Arab oil producing countries amounted to six times the amount given by the industrial countries as a percentage of national incomes, and that it was time for the industrial nations "to help create a new, equitable world economic order".

Secretary-General of the Arab League Chadi Klibi followed his opening address with an attack on

of energy if the Arab World is to catch up with the industrial nations. This would be part of the move toward rationalised energy consumption and conservation as the process of development caused a great increase in consumption. He stated that the oil exporting countries looked forward to stability in the world oil market, but to achieve this stability, he said, would require a long term policy aimed at preserving the purchasing power represented by the real cost of a barrel of oil and also the avoidance of sharp fluctuations in demand for oil, which have an adverse impact on the development plans of producer states on the one hand and on the stability of the world economy and growth rate on the other. He called on the industrial world to cooperate with the oil producing and developing countries in energy and other fields.

Following the opening session, Dr. Manq' Ibn Sa'd Al Oteiba delivered an address in his capacity as chairman of the first Arab energy conference in which he formally transferred the chairmanship to Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibn

"The artificial availability of cheap and easily accessible oil had led the industrial countries to depend on this conventional energy source at the expense of developing alternatives."

Khalifa Al Thani. Presentations by the heads of participating delegations from the 21 Arab countries were then made.

Technical studies

The technical studies contributed to the conference were presented in three concurrent sections—energy sources, energy demand and petroleum industries—each including 15 to 20 papers. A special working group, met separately, to examine the interconnection between electricity generation and water desalination. Three plenary roundtable discussions, covered the following major topics: the institutional status of energy; manpower and training requirements in energy; investments required for energy development and the role of energy in Arab development and economic integration.

Two papers were presented: Dr. Shawi (Legal Adviser and director of the Legal Department, OAPEC) and Mr. A. Saadi's paper (assistant director, Economics Department, OAPEC) "Institutional Status of Energy in the Arab World" and Mr. Colitti's (vice-president, AGIP, Italy) paper "Institutional Status of Energy in the EEC." The first paper dealt with the institutional structure required for joint Arab energy activities, outlining three alternatives: establishing an Arab energy organisation; merging Arab energy activities into an existing organisation and (or) forming a joint Arab energy committee in the light of the prevailing circumstances and legal conditions in Arab countries. The second paper outlined the history and objectives of energy institutions in Europe, and the extent of government intervention toward ensuring sufficient energy supplies, rationalised consumption and the coordination of interests in formulating energy policies, normally one of the main attributes of the sovereignty of states. In the discussion following the

"It was noted that the amount of solar radiation received in the Arab World exceeds, in thermal units, total world oil reserves."

and petroleum, who called for intensified Arab efforts in the acquisition of technology for developing new and renewable sources of energy and the dedication of a greater portion of national income to technical and applied research in this field. He saw it as "a race against time" in which the Arab oil producing states must be willing to invest their wealth in alternative sources

that is of integrating Arab energy activity within an existing organisation. Dr. Imady, head of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, recommended OAPEC as the organisation best qualified to play this role.

In closing, it was urged that the Arab countries that had yet to form national energy committees should consider their establishment as a pressing priority.

Manpower, training

Two papers were presented: 1) "Human Resources and Manpower, Research and Training for Future Energy Needs in the Arab World" presented jointly by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the OAPEC sponsored Arab Petroleum Training Institute (APT); and 2) "Capital, Manpower and Training Requirements for Selected Projects on Non-Oil Sources of Energy" presented by Dr. Aman Khan (president) and Mr. Ahmad Al-Difrawi (manager, Solar Applications) of the Gas Development Corporation Inc. (GDC), U.S.

The first paper dealt primarily with the nature and scope of Arab human resources as seen by the ALO, and secondly with the manpower needed for energy during the next 20 years as seen by APTI. The paper explored the main features of manpower in the Arab World: growth rates, the limited productive participation of women and an otherwise generally low productivity, the unbalanced distribution of manpower between the various economic sectors and finally the inadequacy of training and educational systems.

The problems of the Arab brain drain and the migration of Arab manpower to developed countries were discussed, as were internal migration patterns and foreign migration, specifically from South East Asia to the Arab World.

The second paper, presented by the GDC gave a case study of non-oil resources in the U.S., concluding that oil and gas would remain the main energy sources for the next decade due to higher investment ratios for alternative energy technologies than those for conventional hydrocarbons on an oil equivalent basis.

In the subsequent discussions, it was said that the major problem did not lie in the availability of manpower per se, in the light of the large numbers of Arab university graduates, but in their deployment towards ensuring the optimal exploitation of the Arab labour force. A suggestion for the establishment of a high level pan-Arab centre for the compilation of the necessary information on energy and the establishment of a training institute were made. It was generally agreed that manpower development and deployment was a crucial issue in the Arab World.

Investment requirements

Three papers were presented: the first was on "The Role of Energy in Arab Development and Economic Integration" by Mr. H. Bousaffara (energy expert, League of Arab States). This paper analysed the gravity of the energy situation in Arab and international levels, and exposed the critical time factor in the realisation of development and Arab economic integration through the optimal utilisation of Arab energy resources as fuel for energy needs, feedstock for petrochemical industries and a source of financial revenues to finance economic investments, explore new petroleum reserves, increase oil recovery and develop alternative energy sources.

The second paper was "Capital Investment Requirements in the Petroleum Sector of the Arab World, 1981-2000" by Mr. Abdul Aziz Mirghani (Senior Projects Executive, APICORP). A rough estimate of the capital investment requirements of Arab countries for the development of their petroleum sector within the next two decades (that is till the end of this century) was given as an impressive \$394 billion to maintain an average production of 22 mb/d; that is exploration (\$144b); enhanced oil recovery (EOR) (\$11b); refining (\$159b); natural gas (\$80b).

Dr. Chalabi, deputy secretary-general of OPEC, told the conference that OPEC oil revenues had not succeeded in eliminating the dependence of OPEC states on industrial countries, but in certain cases, had increased it. In his paper "Oil and Economic Integration", Dr. Chalabi explored the impact of Arab oil on integrated development in the Arab World, maintaining that Arab economies were more diversified in the 1950s

than they are today.

In a commentary following the presentations, Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, Kuwait's minister of finance and planning, said that oil revenues should be directed towards the development of other sectors besides the energy sector, for overall and integrated development. He marked the events of 1973 as a factor in strengthening the ties between Arab economies.

In closing, it was urged that the

Arab grids, operating on extra-high voltage, one connecting the eastern Arab countries, the other the Arab west in North Africa. There is also a growing need for common Arab standards, regulation and unification of voltages. This project has been one of the major concerns of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for some years.

The Arab electricity sector, like other, suffers from the lack of skilled technicians and managerial skills, and from the lack of capital in non-oil producing countries with high electricity tariffs which pose a heavy economic and social burden. In oil producing countries, electricity tariffs are low, causing wastage of energy and natural resources. Electrical energy demand is expected to continue to grow, to reach five times the 1980 demand figures by 2000, requiring a capital investment of \$150 billion (in 1980 prices).

A working group on the "Generation of Electricity and Water Desalination" met during the session on energy sources to review the progress of projects in this field. The formation of an Arab association for the producers and distributors of electric energy was called for to strengthen joint efforts in promoting the efficiency of this vital sector.

Coal industry

Mr. Ahmed Al Olwi Mohamadi (secretary-general) and Mr. Mohammed Banani (head of technical studies and development section) of the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources, in their paper on "Solid Energy Resources in the Arab World: Coal and Oil Shale" remarked that the Arab World was utilising only one coal mine, in Morocco, while there are known coal deposits in Algeria and Egypt as well as Morocco. The possibility of other coal and oil shale reserves was explored, ending with a recommendation for the deploy-

ment

"The Arab countries should cooperate to attain self-reliance in acquiring nuclear energy and technology benefiting from the Indian and Pakistan experience."

Tayeb Ounada (senior petrochemical engineer, OAPEC) in his paper on "Arab Natural Gas and its Role in Meeting Energy Needs", remarked that natural gas had not taken its proper place as a clean energy source and as feedstock for the petrochemical industries due to the distance between gas sources and the major markets, requiring massive investments for liquefaction and transport as opposed to the former abundance of cheap crude oil. With new developments in gas liquefaction, transport and storage in the early sixties together with the rise in crude oil prices since 1973, natural gas assumed a more important role as an energy source, among other sources such as crude oil, coal, nuclear energy, etc.

In his paper on LPG prices, Yousef Al Yousifi, deputy director general of Sonatrach, traced the evaluation of gas pricing over the past two decades culminating in 1979 with a complete review of gas pricing, moving toward a direct link between oil and gas prices.

Jordanian papers

"Electrical Energy in the Arab World" by Dr. Hisham Khathib (director general) and Mr. Rashad Abu Ras (Head of Energy Section) of the Jordan Electricity Authority, characterised the electrical energy sector in the Arab World by a very rapid growth rate, (15 per cent per annum) reaching 70 per cent during the seventies, almost treble the average world growth rates. Such growth is expected to continue throughout the eighties, as Arab consumption per capita is still low by average world standards. There are also very large discrepancies between consumption in the Arab oil producing countries, with one of the highest consumption figures in the world, and consumption in the non-oil producing countries, with one of the lowest. To date, Arab electricity consumption depends heavily on firing crude and heavy fuel and gas. Hydro-electricity presently constitutes 16 per cent of electricity production, but this percentage will drop in the future due to limited Arab hydro-potential. Arab electrical grids interconnection is still very limited, evidencing the urgent need for pragmatic measures to develop interconnecting pan-

ment of Arab funds in joint projects for the development of such resources, rather than in financial aid.

Mr. Ali Kettani, director general of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development of Saudi Arabia, in his paper on the new perspectives on solar energy in the Arab World (that is since the 1979 first Arab energy conference), advised Arab governments to assess the amount of solar energy falling on their territories and to set up a grid station in each country for its exploitation. It was noted that the amount of solar radiation received in the Arab World exceeds, in thermal units, total world oil reserves. Mr. Kettani affirmed that the major R & D on solar technology was taking place in the industrial countries, and that it was vital to keep abreast of developments in view of the viability of the applications of solar energy in Arab countries for water desalination, heat and electricity generation etc. A pan-Arab solar R & D programme was recommended.

Further support for alternative energy came from the ECWA paper based on studies of solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy, initially presented to the U.N. conference on new and renewable sources of energy, held in Nairobi, Kenya, August 10-12, 1981. The paper, entitled "New and Renewable Energy in the Arab World" strongly recommended the adoption of an Arab regional strategy for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

In his discussion of "Renewable Sources of Energy in Morocco," Abdul Haq Fakihani, director general of the centre for the Development of Renewable Energy stated that Morocco is prepared to expand the sphere of activities of its national centre, to become a pan-Arab body, extend-

ing services to all Arab countries.

Nuclear energy

Several papers were presented on nuclear energy and its applications in the Arab World and the developing Third World countries in general. An analysis by Adnan Shishab Eldin (director general) and Yousef Rashid, adviser of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), clearly indicated the economic competitiveness of nuclear power plants in Arab countries, which, considering all forms of energy, could be regarded as among the poorest. While Arab countries consumed only 20 per cent of their energy resources and exported the rest, the life expectancy of their present energy reserves varied from 47 to 76 years only, compared to 176 years for North America, 110 to 200 years for China, 239 years for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 75 years for Western Europe and Japan.

The difficulties that the developing countries, both exporters and importers of oil, will face as the supply of conventional energy sources is depleted, was further stressed by Mr. Munir Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Authority, who went on to define nuclear power as the most efficient and economic energy alternative. Mohammad Al Wakeel, professor of mechanical and nuclear engineering at Wisconsin University, also emphasised the economic advantages of nuclear energy, claiming that experience in the field of nuclear energy was necessary even if there was no pressing need for it.

Professor Richard Wilson (chairman designate of the Department of Physics, Energy and Environmental Policy Centre, Harvard University) spoke on the "Environmental Problems on Nuclear Power and the Applications to Arab Countries." He maintained that the environmental fears surrounding nuclear power which marked current "upper class" American energy philosophy were exaggerated and should not be blindly followed by developing countries, badly in need of applicable technologies. However, his proposal for the dumping of nuclear wastes in the "vast Arabian deserts" was not well received by a predominantly Arab audience. The conference assembly recommended that nuclear waste should not be dumped in currently unpopulated areas of the Third World, but should be stored by nuclear producers in their own countries. Points raised in the subsequent discussion on nuclear energy emphasised the need for an integrated Arab nuclear energy programme, to include intensive training and R & D activities as a part of the Arab development plan. The Arab countries should cooperate to attain self-reliance in acquiring nuclear energy and technology, benefiting from the Indian and Pakistani experience.

All acknowledged the crucial significance of the non-proliferation treaty which should definitely be adhered to, but should not form an obstacle to the transfer of nuclear materials and technology for peaceful purposes.

Energy demand

In what was termed a "ground-breaking" paper and the "key-note" for discussions on energy demand, it was forecast that if current trends maintained the pattern established between 1970-1979, energy demand in Arab countries could rise from 2 mb/d in 1979 to 11 mb/d by the end of the century, a fivefold increase. Many of the major Arab oil exporters may then find that they have little surplus oil left over to sell since oil and gas will account for the bulk of this increase. This warning was given by Dr. Ibrahim Ibrahim (director of OAPEC's Economic Department) in his paper on "Energy Demand Forecasts for Arab Countries".

The study developed an energy demand model for Arab countries emphasising cross section data, as the necessary data was neither available nor sufficient in many Arab countries, taking the most important economic variables affecting demand (income, energy price and the share of economic sectors in GDP) into consideration. The results indicate that "future energy demand in the Arab World will be governed largely by future price paths."

Gradual but steady price increases are the optimum way to reduce the energy growth rate to a manageable level. "Sudden large increases in energy prices must be avoided" because of the negative impact they could have on economic and social development, especially in the energy-poor, oil

importing Arab countries who will experience serious social and economic pressures on a scale that dwarfs their current problems.

Dr. Ibrahim maintained that previous studies of future Arab energy use ignored the effect of prices on consumption. However, prices had started to rise in some Arab countries, and increases are being considered in others as rationalised pricing policies would increasingly affect future consumption.

According to a study made by Dr. Noshad Baroudi (ECWA) on "Energy Supply and Demand Balances in the Arab World, 1985-2000", energy demand in Arab countries would reach 667 mtoe by the year 2000, compared to 248 mtoe in 1985. Total energy production was forecast to rise to 1,987 mtoe by the end of the century, reaching 1,434 mtoe by 1985. Crude oil output would account for 1,173 mtoe of total energy production in 1985.

"Many of the major Arab oil exporters may then find that they have little surplus oil left over to sell since oil and gas will account for the bulk of this increase."

consumption in the household and commercial sectors in the Arab World was decreasing rapidly, regardless of prices and incomes. A series of papers on the domestic demand situation in individual Arab countries (Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) provided a great deal of hitherto unavailable data on energy costs, consumption rates and sectorial distribution.

Petroleum industries

"Oil's share in the world energy balance is decreasing as the share of alternative energy sources such as coal, gas, and nuclear energy used in electricity generation and industry is steadily increasing. Specifically, this situation will result in reducing oil demand for use in these two sectors, while the need for oil products used in transportation, domestic heating, and as a raw material in petrochemical industries will remain". As maintained in the paper on "Recent Trends and Conversion Processes of Heavy Residues" by Mr. Zuhair Kasabally, OAPEC refining expert, "this sudden change in consumption patterns following the price adjustments of 1973 and 1979 should lead to a corresponding adjustment in the structure of oil products output since most of the world's existing refineries were designed and built to meet the demand for oil products of the early 1970s." This and

"... the issue of securing food supply, necessitating large increases in production possibly increasing petroleum products' consumption in the agricultural sector three to four times by the year 2000."

In "Pricing Commercial Energy Products in Sample Arab Countries" by Dr. Usameh Jamali (director, OAPEC Information Department), it was noted that "beyond the one generalisation that all prices of commercial fuels are administratively fixed," it is difficult to find another with respect to the Arab World as a group, except for sub-groups of similar backgrounds. He concluded that circumstances had changed since the 1973 upward adjustment in the price of oil affecting different groups of Arab countries from different perspectives." Dr. Jamali recommended a close analysis of all policies that would relieve such overwhelming dependence on the export of a single commodity, to include "a closer scrutiny of the medium and long term impact of energy pricing policies on consumption."

Dr. Mervat Badawi's (economics expert, AFESD) paper on "Consumption Costs and Investment Needs in the Energy Sector in the Arab World" analysed energy demand and its economic cost and effect on the balance of payments in Arab countries as well as forecasting investment requirements for the energy sector. Further studies on sectorial energy requirements included one on "Energy Use in the Agriculture

and petroleum, who called for aromatic products, synthetic rubber and carbon black, petrochemical coke, nitrogen fertilisers and methanol; the feasibility of marketing these products outside the Arab World; the development of plastic and synthetic fibres industries in the Arab World and their protection against foreign competition; the problems facing chemical equipment industries and the role of Arab tanker companies.

Other papers focused on the Arab World's absorptive capacity for aromatic products, synthetic rubber and carbon black, petrochemical coke, nitrogen fertilisers and methanol; the feasibility of marketing these products outside the Arab World; the development of plastic and synthetic fibres industries in the Arab World and their protection against foreign competition; the problems facing chemical equipment industries and the role of Arab tanker companies.



Addressing the Social Security Seminar on Monday are (from left to right) Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, Director-General of the Social Security Corporation Farhi Obeid, and Assistant Director-General of the Arab Labour Organisation Ibrahim Hamad Ahmad. (Petra photo)

Anani calls for Arabs to invest in social security corporations

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Arab seminar on social insurance was opened in Amman on Monday. Representatives of 15 Arab countries are participating in the seminar.

Deputising for Crown Prince Hassan, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani opened the seminar with a speech explaining Jordan's courageous stand on the side of just Arab issues and emphasising the significance of social insurance in the life of the worker, the businessman and the community as a whole.

Mr. Anani called on the social insurance institutions in the Arab World to strengthen ties of cooperation in two important fields: The first, he said, should be how to provide the maximum security in cases of old age, disability, death and labour injuries. He explained that the application of the social insurance agreement approved by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) is perhaps the best way for achieving this goal. The second, he said, is the need for cooperation of the social insurance institutions with enormous financial resources in the field of investments, particularly in Arab projects or in projects which could benefit more than one Arab country. Many Arab funds are invested in the

form of deposits or stocks in local or foreign currencies instead of being invested in social security corporations, he said.

Dr. Anani said Arab integration has been concentrated on customs facilities and trade. He added that the strategy of Arab integration should be based on the exchange of the instruments of production, namely labour and finance, and they are the more useful and more profitable instruments.

"Social security is an effective instrument towards the achievement of this integration through providing social security for the Arab worker to enable him to work in another Arab country while he is assured about his future as well as through increasing capital exchange and investments," he said.

Dr. Anani explained that he is not calling for achieving one Arab interest at the expense of another, but for balancing the interests of all the Arab countries because "some of them have manpower but no funds and vice versa."

Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obeid, who was elected chairman of the seminar, also made a speech welcoming the participants, and said the seminar is being held on the anniversary of Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

Prior to the opening ceremony,

participants held a procedural session during which they elected the chairman of the Tunisian and Sudanese delegations as the two vice chairmen, and the director of social insurance at the ALO as rapporteur.

Participants in the five-day seminar will discuss several working papers prepared by specialists. The aim of the working papers is to raise the standard of Arab action in social insurance. They will also discuss regional papers on the experience of every Arab country in this field, including a Jordanian working paper.

The seminar held its first session on Monday afternoon at the Marriott Hotel. It discussed the question of implementing the recommendations issued by the previous seminars on social insurance held in Alexandria in 1975, Baghdad in 1976, and Algiers in 1977.

The participants called on the Arab governments to ratify the agreement on the minimum standard of social security previously recommended by the Arab labour conference held in 1971. They also called for the ratification of the agreement on the protection of the rights of the Arab workers through social security when they move from one Arab country to another previously approved by the Arab labour conference held in Benghazi in March 1981.



Signing the agreement for the copper extraction pilot plant studies are Natural Resources Authority Director-General Ahmad Dahkhan (left) and Seltrus Middle East Manager. (Petra photo)

Feasibility studies to be made for extracting copper in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement involving a comprehensive economic feasibility study to extract copper ores from Wadi Arabah was signed on Monday between the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and Beltrus a British mining company. The agreement is expected to cost £720,000.

According to the agreement, Beltrus will conduct a 17-month-long feasibility study, including pilot-plant experiments on the extraction of copper in Chile, for which 630 tonnes of Jordanian copper ore are to be shipped to Chile according to the agreement.

In light of the results of the experiments, Beltrus will prepare a full economic feasibility study on a preliminary extraction station with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes of copper per year.

NRA Vice President Ahmad Dahkhan signed the agreement for Jordan, and Beltrus Middle East manager signed for his company.

The extraction of copper ore from Wadi Arabah is part of the projects of the current five-year development plan currently being implemented. Copper ore reserves in Finan area in Wadi Arabah total some 55 million tonnes. The NRA had made previous studies in cooperation with other companies, including Beltrus, which defined the best methods for extraction.

The project includes the establishment of a pilot plant to extract copper at a capacity of 3,000 tonnes a year. The project will concentrate on the ores adequate for extraction purposes. Jordan's reserves total some five million tonnes; and provided that the study proves the project to be economically viable, the total cost of the project will run at JD 8 million.

DLDNA holds book festival to mark independence day

By Suzanne Zutty Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For a whole week children and adults alike will be able to enjoy a rare occasion at Prince Hashem Bird Garden in Shmeisani, which will be the scene of a children's book festival. The fair will be officially opened on Tuesday at 5 p.m. by Her Majesty Queen Noor and is held on the occasion of Independence and Army Day by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

The exhibition will not only concentrate on children's books, but will also include sections on adult books and children's educational materials and toys. While some of the items will be on exhibit only, most will be on sale at 50 per cent of the recommended publisher's price less the entrance fee paid by the child.

"The main aim of the fair is to give children the chance to enjoy books and grow attached to them," DLDNA Director-General Ahmad Sharqas told the Jordan Times. To encourage this, we have tried to make the books available at the least cost possible," he said.

Georgetown professor lectures on Arab society developments

AMMAN (Petra) — Georgetown University Psychology Professor Halim Barakat delivered a lecture on Monday at the University of Jordan entitled "the Arab community and innovative life."

The lecture dealt with social adaptability and social classes in the Arab society. He reviewed the innovative aspects of life and the types of the prevalent currents in the Arab society from the social point of view.

Developing and industrial states fail to agree

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director General Albert Butros returned to Amman on Sunday after participating in the joint ministerial meeting between the developing and industrial countries held in Vienna from May 17 to 20.

Dr. Butros said that the meeting, which was attended by representatives of 21 developing countries and 17 industrial countries, came at the initiative of the developing countries group to bring views closer on matters related to the financial and administrative measures of the international fund for science and technology.

Finally Zorzi stresses that the planner must concern himself with the aesthetics of the structure so that they can be seen to be real works of art as many of his own projects on display are with their breathtaking arches of graceful splendour. He adds that the designs of the structure should be projected "in time without the stylistic inclinations in favour of the current fashions, his (the planner) basic concern being above all the essential nature of the materials and the structural forms."

It is hoped that the exhibition as well as being stimulating to the engineers of Jordan will also be of some practical use. "With this exhibition" said Professor Paolo Pazzardi, the Italian cultural attache, "we are offering a few suggestions that might help solve some of the problems faced by the Jordanian engineers in the road and bridge construction boom being witnessed in Amman and the rest of the country today."

Gradually, however, these methods were replaced by less time consuming techniques. First by setting the prefabricated components into position by means of launching ways and mobile cranes and then later by means of a self-launching extension from one of the piers, with mobile factories instead of fixed prefabrication yards.

The decreasing development, the reduction of the sources of materials and energy, the constantly rising costs of workforce of the 1980's means however that more "prudent programming is increasingly a priority. Zorzi concludes that the predominating factors that every engineer must con-

Hotel federation holds meeting in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A preparatory meeting for the Arab federation of hotels was held in Amman on Monday. During the meeting, a working paper submitted by the participants in the meeting was approved. The working paper will be discussed in the next union's meeting which will be held in mid-November in Amman.

Jordan today celebrates Independence and Army Day



King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein 1921-1951



King Talal Ibn Abdullah 1951-1962



King Hussein Ibn Talal 1962-

military duty, the armed forces render health services to its members and dependants and take part in the country's development by opening roads, building schools and establishing public utilities.

Due to the wisdom and farsightedness of the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Jordanian Armed Forces were able to save Jordan and part of Palestine from the Zionist design included in the Balfour Declaration.

Ceremony at Martyr's Monument

On this occasion and under the patronage of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, a mammoth ceremony will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the Martyrs Monument site. King Hussein will arrive at the site of the ceremony with full military honour, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran will give a banquet in the Hussein Youth City in the King's honour.

Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris decided to honour the Public Security martyrs in keeping with the tradition of the Public Security Directorate.

Also on this occasion King Hussein received many cables of congratulations from high-ranking civilian and military officials, who affirmed their support of the monarch, the symbol of Jordan's independence and its genuine pan-Arab affiliation.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker also received cables of congratulations on the occasion from the Pakistani chief of staff, the first deputy minister of defence in the Soviet Union, the Soviet chief of staff, the U.S. chief of staff, and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.

Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy with a rise in temperature. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Oversight low	Daytime high
Amman	14	27
Aqaba	20	35
Deserts	17	31
Jordan Valley	20	34

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by Janine Saaf, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- Marine Life at the Gulf of Aqaba, at the Faculty of Biology, Yarmouk University.
- Prints by Sahar Kamhawi at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Art, Jabal Al Luweibdeh, opposite the French Cultural Centre.
- Bridges and viaducts, by Silvano Zorzi, at the Professional Associations Complex.
- Exhibition of children's books, educational materials and toys at the Prince Hashem Bird Gardens, Shmeisani. Opens 5 p.m.

Film

- Quick, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

Festival of American songs

- Don and Carol Amaya, and other musicians, perform American folk, rock, pop, Broadway hits, blues, and jazz, at the Amman Marriott Hotel at 8:30 p.m.

Video

- CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 noon and at 4 p.m.

Choir singing

- At the YWCA, at 8:00 p.m. Interested singers invited.

FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

A fully-furnished villa consisting of six bedrooms and accessories, telephone, garden and garage.
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Please call Tel. 36297, Amman, Sa'd Office.

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Rich Italian Music & Atmosphere
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Jordan Times

MUHAMMAD AMAD RAMI G. KIRKWOOD
 GEORGE HAWATHI FERNANDO FRANCIS
 JORDAN TIMES STAFF WRITER
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
 Tel. 06-52471111
 THE 1982 AL ITHAD CARTOON CONTEST WINNERS
 The Jordan Times published the winning entries in the
 contest from the Jordan Times.

Round 2

ISRAEL and its American surrogates have launched Round 2 of their campaign to prevent the United States from selling a new package of aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has made a public appeal to American President Ronald Reagan to prevent any future sale of weapons to Jordan, while 44 American senators have already supported a draft resolution opposing an arms sale so long as Jordan opposes the Camp David treaties and buys Soviet weapons. The political reality underlying this campaign to prevent the arms deal is intriguing -- or should be for those Americans who believe that U.S. foreign policy decisions are made on the promotion of American interests.

Jordan has purchased Soviet (and British, and French) arms recently precisely because pro-Israeli interests in Washington have

denied us the advanced weapons that we feel are required for our legitimate self-defence needs, regardless of against whom it is that we feel we need to defend ourselves. For American senators now to link U.S. arms sales to Jordan to our not buying weapons from the Soviets or from anyone else of our own choosing is to much of a Catch-22 situation to be taken seriously. We take this opportunity once again to suggest to our old friends in the United States to take a closer look at how their senators make foreign policy decisions, and, while they're at it, to take an even closer look at the web of weakening relations between America and its traditional friends in the region. The trend is clear. Americans need only to open their eyes and see what is happening to their friends, to their decision-making process, and to their threatened independence in foreign policy formulation.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Kennedy's dream

Whims of Israel

AL DUSTOUR: It seems that the statements of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger a few days ago on the sale of modern arms to Jordan have opened the door widely for a new battle between the Israeli influence in Washington and the powers delegated by the constitution to the American president to run foreign policy.

In Washington, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who is currently visiting the United States for talks on strategic cooperation between the two countries, asked Israel's supporters in the U.S. Congress to prevent the U.S. government from making these sales.

According to the Israeli order, a Zionist committee headed by Sen. Edward Kennedy began to solicit support and to collect the necessary signatures to obstruct the deal. This reminds us of the peculiar battle Israel created over the sale of the AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia last year. The AWACS deal was finally approved, but at the expense of paying additional aid and giving more arms to Israel.

Jordan has nothing to do with this current battle. It is actually a confrontation between President Reagan and Menachem Begin in the United States itself. It is the American decision which is now under question. As for Jordan, it is true that it wants to purchase arms it needs, and naturally, it will not allow the United States or Israel to decide what its arms needs are. Jordan wants to buy American arms for which it will pay. It contacted the U.S. administration in this connection, and it gave its preliminary approval. However, Israel's influence on the policy of U.S. arms sales to the Arab countries will not make Jordan change its mind on meeting its arms needs, but it will compel it to seek other markets, which are already available. While Israeli pressure will not affect Jordan's armament decisions, it will certainly leave a negative impact on Arab-American relations after it has become evident to the Arabs that these relations are governed by the whims of Israel.

We do not find this strange, because the natural position of a vicious enemy is to deal with each Arab country separately in order to keep his superiority and domination of the area. But what we find strange and astonishing is the giving in of the U.S. administration to this chronic Zionist extortion, although it knows that U.S. interests in the area cannot remain safe as long as these interests remain a hostage of the Zionist decision.

As for the weapons Jordan needs to perform its national duties, Washington is the first to realise that Jordan can acquire them from any other source. Jordan will not wait for the views of Sen. Kennedy or those of Begin when the matter involves the defence of its territory and every Arab territory which becomes the target of aggression.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
 5:50 Cartoons
 6:15 Children's Programme
 7:00 Local Programme
 7:10 Special Programme on Independence and Armed Forces

7:00 News in Arabic

9:00 Arabic Series

10:20 Arabic Series

11:00 News in Arabic

12:00 News in English

10:15 Bestseller: The Golden Woman

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newscast 04:30 The Art of Julian

Bratt 04:45 Financial News 04:55

Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours

News Summary 05:30 The Motel 06:45

The World Today 06:50 Newscast

06:50 24 Hours News 07:00 World

News 24 Hours News 07:30

World of Wind and Brass 07:45 Net-

work 08:00 World News: Reflections

08:15 Wide Sargasso Sea 08:30

The Haydn Years 09:00 10:00 World

News 10:30 Financial News 09:40 Look

Ahead 09:45 The Roman Catholic

Community in Britain 10:15 Classical

Music and Poetry 10:30 Hancock's Half

Hour 11:00 News in Arabic

11:25 Brian 11:15 Letter from London

Scoundrel 11:30 Week 11:30 Sports Inter-

national 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15

Famous Pianists of the Past 12:45 Sports

Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours

News Summary 13:30 Network U.K.

13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30

Haunted 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15

Outlook 16:00 World News: Com-

mentary 16:15 Plate's Republic 16:45

The World Today 17:00 World News:

Meridian 17:45 Scotland This Week

17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World

News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio

Newscast 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40

Farming World 19:45 Our World

Summary 19:55 Stock Market Report

19:55 The World Today 19:55 The Mon-

day 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News

Summary 20:30 With Great Pleasure

21:15 Two's Company 21:30 Flirt's

Republic 22:00 World News: The World

Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30

Financial News: 22:40 Reflections 22:45

Sports Round-up 23:00 World News:

Commentary 23:15 New Waves 23:30

Meridian

24:00 Cairo

00:20 Ankara

00:30 Baghdad

02:35 Cairo (EA)

GMT

EEC extends indefinitely sanctions against Argentina

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers agreed Monday to extend a ban on imports from Argentina for an indefinite period while the dispute over the Falkland Islands remains unresolved, officials said.

Italy and Ireland, which last week withdrew from the sanctions, maintained their position, but Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo gave full political support to Britain.

The extension was agreed at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers. It followed a British request for a one-month renewal of the ban on imports, which would otherwise

have expired Monday night.

French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said the extensions were agreed practically without any discussion by the foreign ministers. "This is not the moment, when events are moving so quickly, for us to change our position," he told journalists.

Italy and Ireland, which withdrew last week from the sanctions under strong political opposition to them at home agreed Monday to continue to be bound by community rules aimed at preventing any distortions to trade that might result from suspension of the import ban.

This has effectively meant that barriers to imports into these two countries have also remained in force because of the legal and administrative complexities involved.

Denmark, which agreed to extend the sanctions last week provided these were approved by parliament, said this remained its position. The Danish parliament is due to debate the issue Monday but diplomats said they did not foresee any problem in obtaining approval.

Because of the sanctions, Argentina is losing trade worth nearly \$2 billion over a full year.

The remaining 1,500 employees had been working just one day a week over the last two months turning out 35 to 40 cars a week and stockpiling them.

Key markets oil demand drops by 7.5%

LONDON (R) — Oil demand in six key world markets dropped by 7.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year as users saved more fuel and switched to other forms of energy. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

But the authoritative industry newsletter said the decline slowed each month and demand appeared to be steady.

The slump in demand was one reason for the world oil glut, which forced OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

to impose production quotas in its efforts to defend prices.

PIW said over half the volume was lost in the huge U.S. market where demand fell by 1.4 million barrels a day (b/d). The biggest percentage fall was 12.9 per cent in France, while sales also declined in Japan, West Germany and Italy.

Only Britain registered an increase in sales, of 0.9 per cent.

PIW said the brunt of the decline was in heavy fuel oil, but sales of other products also

slipped, including those of motor gasoline, traditionally one of the most resilient products on the market.

It said one reason for the reduced demand for heavy fuel oil was that other forms of energy such as coal and nuclear power were being used more and more to generate electricity.

Sales of household heating fuel also fell in the six key markets, PIW said, because of an increasing trend to natural gas and energy conservation.

De Lorean to close down

BELFAST (R) — The De Lorean sports car assembly line in Northern Ireland is to close down, a government-appointed receiver announced Monday.

Sir Kenneth Cork said the 1,500 workers at the plant would be paid off on Friday.

But the company, set up by American car executive John De Lorean, would not be shut down for some weeks in hopes that a last-minute buyer might save it.

The company had already laid off 1,100 workers earlier this year when hit by slumping U.S. sales of the gull-winged sports car built especially for the American market.

"We agreed that efforts to save oil and change to other energy sources must be pursued in spite of the present over-supply and relatively low market prices," Mr. Lambdorff told reporters.

IEA states agree to maintain oil saving measures

PARIS (R) — Energy ministers from leading oil consuming nations Monday agreed that conservation measures were still needed despite the current glut of crude on world markets.

United States Deputy Energy Secretary Kenneth Davis told the IEA's annual ministerial meeting that the industrial countries had made great progress in reducing their dependency on oil imports. But he said that they were still vulnerable to sudden supply disruptions.

The ministers, concerned that present easier conditions on the world oil market could swiftly be

reversed, are examining long-term strategy to deal with a possible third oil crisis.

IEA officials said they also expect some seasonal pick-up in IEA demand for oil in the third quarter as de-stocking ends and winter stocks are built up.

They said that oil consumption in the group could be 500,000 b/d more in 1983 than this year, but any stronger revival in demand depends entirely on a general recovery from recession, particularly in the United States.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8037/42	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2341/44	Canadian dollars
	2.2942/52	West German marks
	2.5515/45	Dutch guilders
	1.9553/63	Swiss francs
	43.29/34	Belgian francs
	5.9715/45	French francs
	1274.25/1275.25	Italian lire
	237.65/80	Japanese yen
	5.7795/7815	Swedish crowns
	5.9585/9605	Norwegian crowns
	7.7940/65	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	330.90/331.40	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market advanced Monday as operators hope for an early end to the Falklands conflict, dealers said. Turnover was moderate and at 1400 GMT the F.T. index was up 14.2 to 574.8.

Government bonds rose more than one point and gains among equity leaders ranged to double figures with defence issues, such as Plessey and GEC rising 15p apiece.

Gold shares moved lower with the bullion price and North American stocks ended mixed.

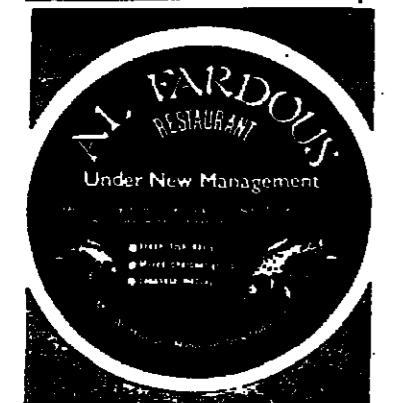
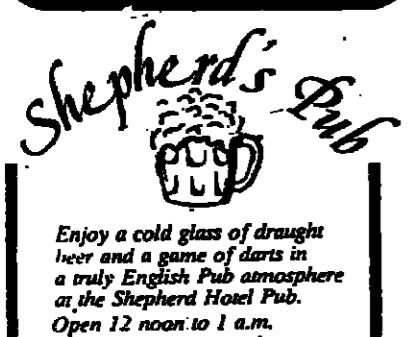
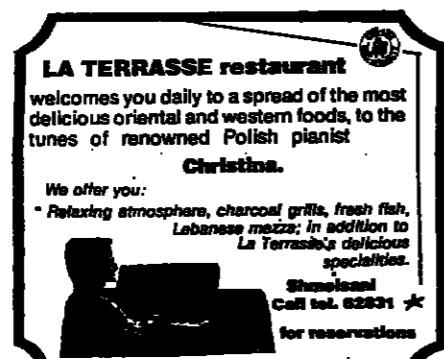
Glaxo gained 4p to 663 while Hawker and Lucas added 10p and 7p to 320 and 195 respectively.

Shell and Ultramar firmed 6p and 10p in oils while banks had Midland up 8p to 323. Sun Alliance advanced 10p among insurances at 756p.

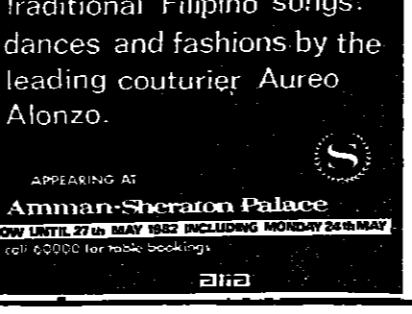
Associated British Foods showed a net advance of 6p at 136 after improved full year results.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

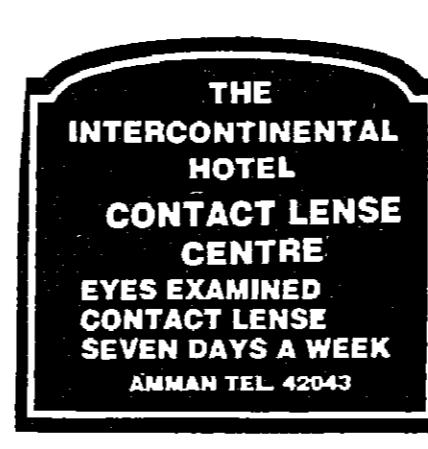
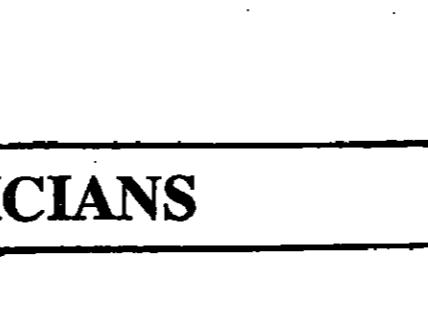
RESTAURANTS & BARS



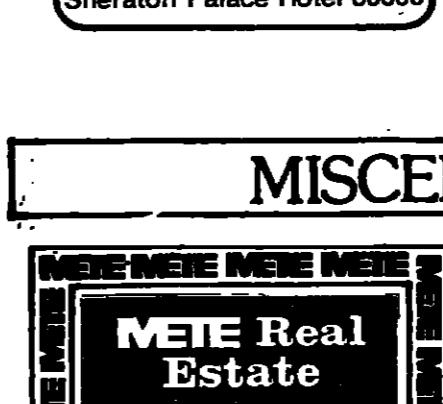
HOTELS



OPTICIANS



TRANSPORTATION



MISCELLANEOUS



SPORTS



On the podium, after the 40th Grand Prix, from left to right, Italian Elie de Angelis, Princess Grace, Prince Rainier of Monaco and Italian Riccardo Patrese, winner of Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix. (A.P. Wirephoto)

War against doping, key issue to be discussed by IOC officials

ROME (R) — A new initiative in the war against doping is expected to be one of the key issues when the Olympic authorities meet here this week.

The executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will convene Tuesday and Wednesday, with the full IOC session scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Much of the attention of delegates is expected to focus on the problem of doping and according to IOC sources there will be attempts to tackle the problem from a new angle.

There is a feeling among Olympic officials that the anti-doping

regulations should be supplemented by a letter from the IOC's Spanish president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to Olympic athletes spelling out clearly the perils of doping.

It is widely felt that threats of punishment for offending athletes have had only limited effect and that steps should be taken to ensure that competitors are made directly aware of the damage inflicted on the body by using banned drugs.

The idea of issuing a letter of warning follows the formation of an IOC commission of six Olympic athletes who held their first official meeting here Monday.

Daley Thompson sets new decathlon world record

GOETZIS, Austria (R) — Olympic decathlon champion Daley Thompson of Britain Sunday set a new world mark of 8,707 points at an international meeting here to recapture the record he held briefly two years ago.

Thompson set his previous world mark of 8,622 points at this meeting in 1980, only to see West Germany's Guido Kratschmer break it three weeks later with 8,649 points.

Thompson made an excellent start Saturday when he reached 4,632 points with 100 metres in 10.49 seconds, a long jump of 7.95 metres, a shot put of 15.31 metres, a high jump of 2.08 metres and 400 metres in 46.86 seconds.

He followed that Sunday with the 110 metres hurdles in 14.31 seconds, a discus of 44.34 metres, a pole vault of 4.90 metres, a javelin of 60.52 metres and the 1,500 metres in four minutes 30.55 seconds.

Thompson, who has said he hopes to break the 9,000-point barrier, won here ahead of West Germany's Juergen Hingen, with 8,529 points, and Grigori Detyarov of the Soviet Union, who scored 8,247 points.

Kretschmer did not attend the Goetzis decathlon meeting, now a regular on the international circuit, because it did not fit in with his training plans for the European Athletics Championships in Athens next September.

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ROYAL JORDANIAN AIR FORCE INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION FOR RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ONE OF RJAF AIR FORCE BASES

The Royal Jordanian Air Force invites foreign contractors working in Jordan and abroad who are qualified and experienced in the field of runway construction to participate in this announcement for prequalification for the removal of part of existing runway in one of RJAF Bases 100 kilometres south-east of Amman; and reconstruct, complete and maintain it according to international standards.

- The proposed work comprising an average area of 72,000 square metres of flexible pavement and 18,000 square metres of rigid pavement.
- Local Jordanian contractors may apply for prequalification, if only associated with a foreign contractor.
- Contractors interested in submitting tenders are invited to collect the prequalification documents from the office of:-

The Royal Jordanian Air Force
Airfield Engineering Directorate
Amman - Jordan

And to return the documents not later than 12:00 noon on June 12, 1982, duly completed and signed together with supporting data.

Lendl in ruthless form at French Open

PARIS (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who has won 90 of his last 94 matches, launched his challenge in the French Open Tennis Championships with a ruthless display Monday.

Lendl, beaten only four times since the U.S. Open last September, crushed Peru's Fernando Maynetto 6-0, 6-4, 6-1, including an 18-minute first set that cost the Czech just five points.

Bjorn Borg of Sweden, last year's champion and six times winner of the title, is not playing this year because of a dispute over qualifying with the ruling Men's Professional Council.

Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion John McEnroe has pulled out with a damaged ankle and consequently fellow American Jimmy Connors, who has never reached the finals here, finds himself top seed for the first time.

Connors faces compatriot Bruce Mansur Tuesday.

Lendl, last year's losing finalist, must be strongly fancied this time if his display against Maynetto is anything to go by.

Although Maynetto had to qualify and is 258th in the latest computer rankings, he showed himself to be a player of spirit Monday.

In an interview before the championships started Lendl, who was once described as making Borg seem human on court, said he had to be mean in order to win.

Of the other seeds on show Monday, number 11 Brian Gottfried of the United States beat Angel Gimenez of Spain 6-2, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a seesaw battle.

In the women's singles 17-year-old Cathy Tanvier of France gave the sparse crowd a lift by easily winning the opening game on the centre court against Britain's Debbie Jeavons 6-2, 6-2.

The only mild upset was provided by 18-year-old Swede Thomas Hogstedt, who came into the contest under the 'lucky loser' system after being beaten in the qualifying rounds.

He toppled 31-year-old John Alexander, the Australian Davis Cup player once ranked eighth in the world, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Villa's achievement in reaching

the English reign has not been a distinguished one, apart from Liverpool's thrilling 3-1 win over West Germany's Borussia Moenchengladbach in Rome in 1977.

Since then, one goal has been enough to decide the outcome. Liverpool won again in 1978 and 1981 with Nottingham Forest's two soporific triumphs sandwiched in between.

Villa's achievement in reaching

three years at the top from 1974-76. But even with Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Mueller in their ranks, the Bavarians won few new admirers.

Bayern were the last winners

from the European mainland and Villa carry the responsibility of extending England's five-year monopoly of the coveted trophy.

The English reign has not been a distinguished one, apart from Liverpool's thrilling 3-1 win over West Germany's Borussia Moenchengladbach in Rome in 1977.

Since then, one goal has been enough to decide the outcome. Liverpool won again in 1978 and 1981 with Nottingham Forest's two soporific triumphs sandwiched in between.

Villa's achievement in reaching

Netherlands eager to prove themselves against finalists England

LONDON (R) — The Netherlands, picking up the pieces after failing to qualify for the World Cup finals, will be eager to prove themselves against finalists England in the friendly soccer international at Wembley Tuesday.

The Dutch, beaten by Argentina in the 1978 World Cup final and by West Germany four years earlier, finished a lowly fourth in their qualifying group this time, trailing behind Belgium, France and Ireland.

Ironically, England won and lost the same number of matches in their qualifying group as the Netherlands but as no team dominated the group they made it to Spain.

The 15-man Dutch squad includes a number of past masters—defender Ruud Krol, veteran of both World Cup finals and now with Italy's Napoli, striker Rene Yan der Kerkhof and midfielder Jan Peters, no stranger

The inauguration of new individual delegates to the IOC will be held in public for the first time at the session's ceremonial opening on Wednesday evening.

to England having scored twice in the Netherlands' 2-0 victory at Wembley two years ago.

Peters will play for Italian club Genoa next season on a three-year contract. Alkmaar and Genoa agreed terms this weekend.

Another stalwart of the Dutch team, Johnny Rep, will be playing Tuesday. French club St. Etienne having refused to give him leave because of club commitments. He is replaced by Frank Rikkaard of Ajax.

Willem Kieft, another Ajax player and Dutch League topscorer with 32 goals, has been called in to replace injured Alkmaar players Hugo Hovenkamp and Ronald Speelbos.

England, with three warm-up matches remaining before they meet France in their first game in Spain, have a number of restrictions governing their selection.

Derwall, who piloted West Germany to victory in the European Championship two years ago, decided the atmosphere would be better if there were less players left dis-satisfied on the sidelines in Spain.

"I thought it over for a long time before deciding on the smaller squad," Derwall said.

"In the end the decisive factor

was the realisation that in no tournament was anything approaching the maximum 22 players needed. There is no point if there are a few people around for four weeks spreading only gloom."

West Germany, who won the World Cup in 1954 and 1974, last travelled to a final series with less than 22 players in 1958 when

team chief Sepp Herberger took 18.

Six West German players who went to the last finals in Argentina in 1978 did not get a game in a series which was a disaster for the defending champions.

Squad: Goalkeepers: Bernd Franke, Eike Immel, Harald Schumacher.

Defence: Hans-Peter Briegel, Bernd Foerster, Karl-Heinz Foerster, Wilfried Hannes, Holger Hieronymus, Manfred Kaltz, Uli Stielike.

Midfield: Paul Breitner, Wolfgang Dremmler, Stefan Engels, Felix Magath, Lothar Matthaeus, Hans Mueller.

Forwards: Thomas Allofs, Klaus Fischer, Horst Hrubesch, Pierre Litbarski, Uwe Reinders, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

Two Spaniards, West German killed in Himalayan avalanche

KATHMANDU (R) — Two Spaniards and a West German were killed by avalanches while climbing in the Himalayas, Nepal's Tourism Ministry said Monday.

Eric Font, 37, leader of a Spanish expedition to Mount Manaslu, the world's seventh highest mountain, and his deputy Pere Aymerich, 30, were killed on May 10 while German Reinhold Karl, 35, climbing with an Austrian team, was killed on May 19.

The ministry said Karl, a geography student from Heidelberg, and his team-mates attempting

to reach the summit of Cho Oyu, the world's eighth highest mountain, were in two tents when the avalanche struck.

Karl died and Austrian team leader Wolfgang Nairz, 37, of Innsbruck, broke an arm and a leg.

A third Austrian in the team, Rudi Mayr, 25, of Wattens, escaped unharmed, the ministry said.

The Spaniards were killed on the day they planned to assault the summit of 8,156-metre Manaslu and a search for them was abandoned because of bad weather.

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TIME

The World News Magazine

"Attrition is the name of the game" The long fight ahead in the Falklands (with cover story on the Falklands war)

A start for start?

Brezhnev doesn't say no (with story on the outlook for arms control talks)

Furnished or unfurnished, consists of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, salon, dining room, and glassed-in veranda, separate central heating. The house occupies the first floor of a villa.

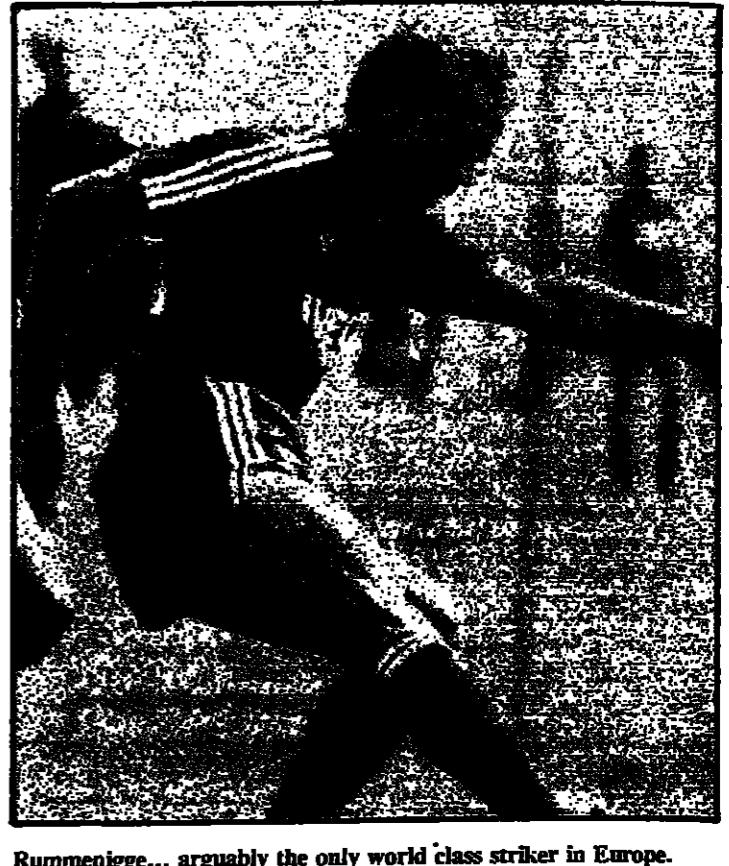
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Rummenigge... arguably the only world class striker in Europe.

midfield and attack.

If Breitner, a survivor from 1974, and international colleague Wolfgang Dremmler can shake off the determined Bremmer, they should control the midfield in Rotterdam.

But it is up front, where Bayern have the incomparable Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, European Footballer of the Year for the past two seasons, that the main difference between the two sides lies.

Rummenigge is arguably the only world class striker in Europe at present although his tally of six goals to date in the competition is one less than partner Dieter Hoeneß.

If Rummenigge turns on the style, the name "Bayern Munich" is likely to be engraved on the famous trophy for a fourth time.

Derwall decides on 19 for Spain

BONN (R) — West German manager Jupp Derwall Monday named a squad of only 19 players to travel to Spain for the World Soccer Cup finals month, leaving three on stand-by for an emergency.

Derwall, who piloted West Germany to victory in the European Championship two years ago, decided the atmosphere would be better if there were less players left dissatisfied on the sidelines in Spain.

"I thought it over for a long time before deciding on the smaller squad," Derwall said.

"In the end the decisive factor

was the realisation that in no tournament was anything approaching the maximum 22 players needed. There is no point if there are a few people around for four weeks spreading only gloom."

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Jordan Times Tel: 67171

To mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of late Yugoslav president

Marshal Tito: Backbone of Non-aligned Movement

By Lazar Mojsov

It has been said many times that non-alignment is the conscience of mankind. Today it could be said that it is not only the conscience of mankind but also its very future."

These words uttered by Tito on his return from Havana in Sept. 1979, where he had taken part for what was to prove the last time in the work of a Non-aligned summit, are as fitting today as they were then. Furthermore, their truth is constantly being confirmed and is taking on importance in the preparations for the tenth Non-aligned Summit, which is being carried out in extremely unfavourable international conditions.

Tito's vision of Non-alignment as a new global factor is the expression of his exceptionally rich political experience as a world statesman. This vision grew up, nurtured on the great revolutionary struggles of the nations of Yugoslavia for liberation, free

development, independence and equality. It unites in itself the objectives of the Yugoslav liberation struggle and socialist revolution, those of liberation forces throughout the world and of the overall world emancipation process. It is, therefore, not only the expression of Yugoslav reality but also of contemporary international tendencies and historical trends in the world.

In the crucial moments of history, when the fate of the world was held in balance, Tito was able to perceive the basic directions of international development. His assessments of the international situation, of the role of the big powers and of the importance of the anti-colonial revolution, were identical to the stands of the emi-

nent leaders and statesmen of the newly-liberated countries. The objective link between the goals and concepts of the liberation movements and the newly-liberated countries, which were joining the movement of non-alignment in increasing numbers, made up the point of departure for Tito's vision of the policy of non-alignment.

Whenever a crisis occurred in international relations, Tito launched initiatives to settle them. Throughout the entire post-war period, in his many meetings with non-aligned leaders and all leading figures on the international scene, he perceived new regions for channelling and engaging the policy of non-alignment.

Tito played an extremely active role in the preparations for the conferences of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries. He participated in the work of all six summits — in Belgrade (in which he was the host in 1961), Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana.

Throughout this long period of revolutionary continuity, over 40 crucial years of this century when old powers were being broken and new powers born, Tito's activity represents his historical contribution to the elaboration of new historical concepts and visions of the contemporary development of international relations.

When non-alignment had just appeared on the international scene, in 1961, Tito warned that the just battle of the non-aligned would be a long and hard one, and that the vision of a different world to which the non-aligned aspired would only be able to be achieved gradually with the further strengthening of the overall process of emancipation and change in the world in all directions and on all meridians.

In summing up the achievements of the policy of non-alignment in Havana in 1979, Tito was able to state that major results had been achieved: the authentic principles and objectives of non-alignment had been asserted as



Josip Broz Tito (born in May 25, 1982) spent several days in Algeria, with President Chadli Benjedid, before the Havana Non-aligned Summit in 1979. (Gamma photo)

and general progress.

Tanjug features

The author is a member of the LCY Central Committee presidency. This text is part of his contribution to the book entitled "Tito's Thought and Lifework," which will soon be published by the "Radnicka Stampa" publishing house of Belgrade.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THACC

LIDAY

TURBAP

DEEMLY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ON A (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: BULLY LOWLY AFRAID ELEVEN
Answer: The sort of life you might expect a glutton to lead—A FULL ONE

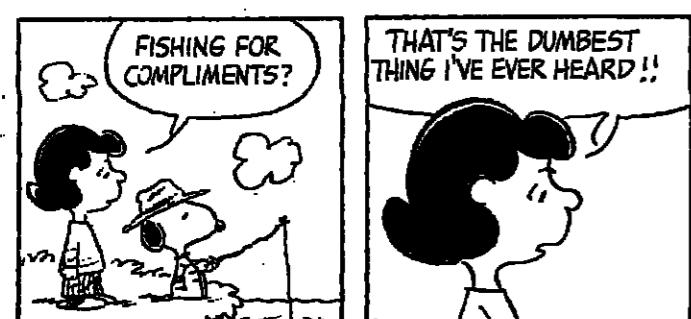
In summing up the achievements of the policy of non-alignment in Havana in 1979, Tito was able to state that major results had been achieved: the authentic principles and objectives of non-alignment had been asserted as

permanent values; a decisive struggle for peace, security and freedom had been waged in the world; a major contribution had been made to the successful development and outcome of the anti-revolution; the principles of peaceful coexistence had been codified and implemented; resistance had been offered to the policy of force and to external interference; long-term activity had been launched aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order; support had been given to the achievement of the universal nature of the U.N. and to the strengthening of its role and importance; major steps had been taken towards launching the problem of disarmament, and a decisive struggle had been waged for decolonisation in the spheres of technology, information and culture in general.

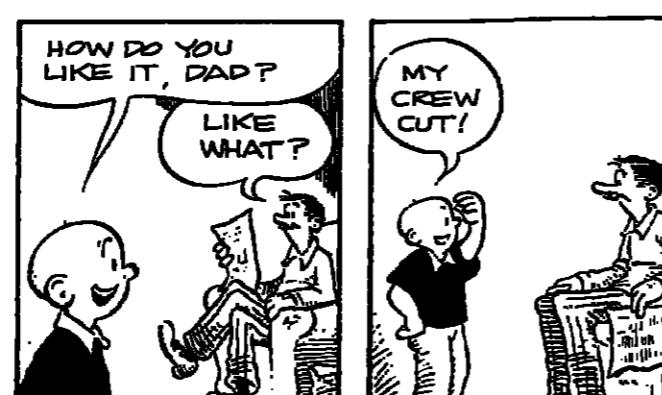
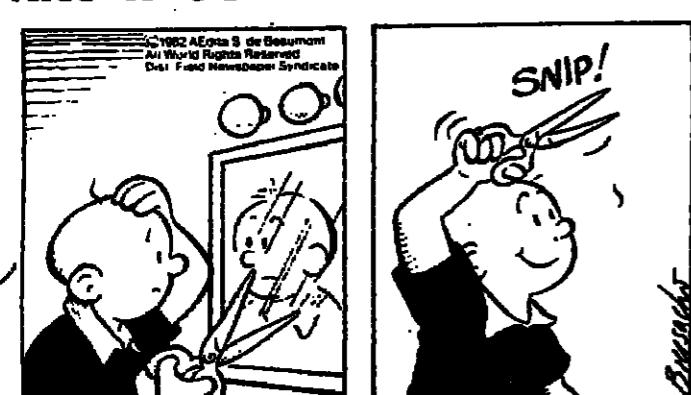
In this way, the policy of non-alignment was, in Tito's assessment, also being objectively confirmed as the most progressive force in the world; a force which brings down the foundations on which are built the existing unjust international relations, thereby creating the conditions for building up a world of justice, equality and general progress.

Tanjug features

Peanuts



Litt 'n' Jeff



Idy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to be careful not to become embroiled in arguments or discussions for they could bring harm. In the evening different aspects make it possible to gain your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't let a secret anxiety keep you from accomplishing your goals today. A close tie gives you unexpected aid and comfort.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go about your business in a practical way and steer clear of one who likes to argue. Do something nice for a friend.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use diplomacy instead of forceful ways to gain your objectives. Be careful not to make monetary errors today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you attend to regular duties before you amble off to seek pleasure or you could regret it later.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Making collections and paying bills is vitally important today. Follow your hunches which are accurate at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to gain true harmony with associates. Sidestep one who opposes you. Handle civic affairs wisely. Use common sense.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try not to argue with coworkers or there could be trouble and little accomplished. Take steps toward better health.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't anger associates by taking off and celebrating when you shouldn't. Be sure not to act in a devious manner.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Strive for increased harmony with associates. Don't air family troubles away from home. Be sensible.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Much care in motion is important today to avoid possible mishap. Study reports and make sure they are accurate.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you are not too extravagant with money today. Use own good judgment now instead of relying on an expert.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Seeking new outlets is wise now since opportunity is knocking at your door at this time. Take needed health treatments.

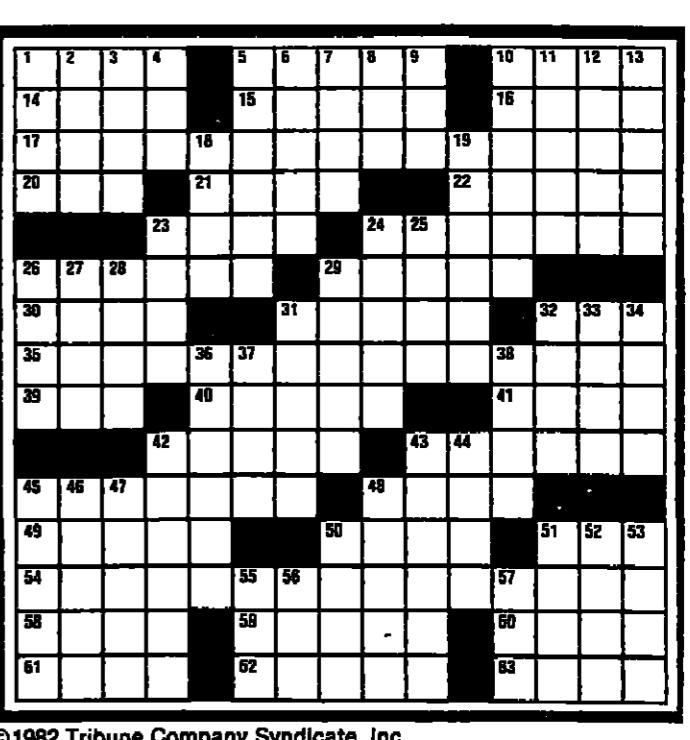
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she may be willing to work hard for everything desired, but should be taught to use diplomacy, otherwise your progeny could have a difficult and unrewarding life. A good marriage is in the making in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by C. F. Murray

ACROSS	30	Contraction	58	Bacchana- lian cry	26	In the company of Court star
1	Always	31	Planes, old style	59	Foreigner	27 Learned
5	Rises to heights	32	Depot: abbr.	60	Thespian	28 Bristle- like
10	Loot	35	Football	61	Tear	31 Later
14	Venice	feature	39	Cut	62 Wading	32 Food fish
15	Summits	40	Bottom line	birds:	33 Canvas	handbag
16	Social	41	London	34	Fills with reverence	34 Fills with reverence
no-no	no-no	42	gallery	35	Explained	35 Explained
17	Cole Porter	kin	43	Mushroom's	36	Traditional knowledge
classic	classic	44	Shoe	37	British carbine	37 British carbine
20	Fruit	leathers	45	Wood worker	42 Deceived	42 Deceived
cooler	cooler	46	Farm	46 Farming	43 Arty	43 Arty
21	Work for	building	47	building	meeting places	meeting places
22	Welcome	48	Auction	48 Black tea	44 India's literary language	44 India's literary language
reviews	reviews	49	Expunge	49 Black tea	45 Undergrund conduit	45 Undergrund conduit
23	Cram	50	Auction	50 Recipe word	46 Treasure —	46 Treasure —
24	Worshippers	word	51	Regret	47 Baseball's Hank	47 Baseball's Hank
26	Rouses	52	infinity	52	Black tea	48 Black tea
28	28	53	Snared	53	Conjecture	50 Gambling
		54	HUNT	54	town	51 Biblical preposition
		55	ELLEN	55	Little	52 Dutch cheese
		56	BUDAPEST	56	Women	53 Existed
		57	HUNGARY	57	Spring	55 UN agency
		58	ATOLL	58	month	57 Bill
		59	ETIAS	59		
		60	ELLIA	60		
		61	SERVE	61		
		62	RESH	62		
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WORLD

Spanish centrists suffer heavy defeat in Andalusia

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Spain's opposition socialists have won a major victory in elections in the poor southern region of Andalusia, dealing a severe blow to the government Centrist Party.

Sunday's defeat of the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), by the socialists to their left and the conservative popular alliance to their right, severely undermined the credibility of the ruling Centrist Party, political analysts said Monday.

The Socialist Party (PSOE) won an unprecedented absolute majority with 66 seats in the first autonomous Andalusian parliament, taking 52.56 per cent of the poll, according to official results.

The new regional assembly has 109 members. It was the first time that any political party had won an absolute majority in the series of national and regional elections which have accompanied Spain's transition from right-wing dictatorship to parliamentary democracy.

The conservative Popular Alliance confounded opinion polls by coming second with 17 seats and 17 per cent of the poll, while the UCD, trailed in third place with 15 seats and 13.02 per

cent of the votes.

The Centrist Party's share of the vote was slashed by more than half from the 1979 general election as its erstwhile supporters deserted in their thousands to the Popular Alliance.

The left-wing challenge from the communists and the nationalist Andalusian Socialist Party (PSA) failed. They picked up eight seats (8.4 per cent of the vote) and three seats (5.39 per cent of the vote).

Foreign policy problem

The government is also wrestling with a series of tricky foreign policy problems, notably its plan to take Spain into NATO by early June and to complete sensitive negotiations on a new military agreement with the United States.

The pro-NATO and Western European policy of the centrist administration, in power since 1977, has been complicated by the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Falkland Islands.

Spanish public opinion is strongly sympathetic towards Argentina, former colony, and there is great suspicion of what many Spaniards see as the neo-colonial stance of Britain, soon to be a NATO ally and European Common Market partner.

On the domestic front, UCD's Andalusian disaster is expected to increase pressure for early general elections and prompt new defections from the Centrist Party.

The government is also worried that Basque separatist guerrillas may launch new attacks on the security forces to coincide with the verdicts due to be announced by

Madrid coup-suspect expelled from trial for making derisive statements

MADRID (R) — The lieutenant-colonel who stormed the Spanish parliament 15 months ago was expelled from his trial Monday, last day of the proceedings before sentence.

Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, one of 32 officers and a civilian on trial since February for their parts in the abortive coup last year, said in his final statement that he

"despised a large part of the military leadership for their cowardice."

The presiding judge ordered the court guard officer removed from the trial. During the incident, about 20 family members of the defendants clapped and shouted approval for Col. Tejero. They too were expelled.

The prosecutor has asked for maximum 30-year sentences for

2 radicals jailed in Sichuan

PEKING (R) — Two extreme leftists have been jailed in southwestern China for plotting to overthrow the government during the Cultural Revolution, according to a provincial report available in Peking Monday.

Sichuan Radio said Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting were supporters

of Mao Tsetung's disgraced widow Jiang Qing and "committed the crimes of conspiring to overthrow the government, carrying out counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation, and slandering and framing people."

Liu was jailed for 20 years and Zhang for 17 years, it added.

Mozambican chief of staff figures in delegation to the Soviet Union

MAPUTO (R) — Mozambique has sent a high-level delegation, including the country's top negotiator with the Soviet Union and the armed forces chief of staff, on a visit to Moscow.

State radio said Marcelino dos Santos, economic policy secretary of the ruling Frelimo party, and Lt. Gen. Sebastiao Mabote, deputy defence minister and chief of staff, left for Moscow at the weekend.

Mr. dos Santos, number two in the Frelimo political bureau, was put in charge of cooperation with the Soviet Union in 1980.

The radio said Mr. dos Santos was carrying a message for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev from President Samora Machel, but gave no indication of its contents.

Another Mozambican delegation left Sunday night for the

GOREN BRIDGE

By CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1982 by Chicago Tribune

"What do you bid now?"

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦J554 ♦J54 ♦KQ7 ♦K6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦A87542 ♦8♦105 ♦KQ5

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KQ107 ♦4 ♦AQ983 ♦KJ7

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 ♠

What do you bid now?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦74 ♦A6 ♦AK6 ♦AQ10984

Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

But it is above all the themes of

increased military preparedness and the correctness of the Communist Party line that have dominated the conference.

Marshal Ustinov set the tone in an opening speech in which he said: "It would be an unpardonable error to underestimate the real danger from the imperialist forces."

He accused forces of imperialism, "above all American," of trying to wreck East-West detente and push international relations to "confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship."

Marshal Ustinov, who is by background a party man and not a soldier, said of paramount importance was the military's pledge of loyalty to the Communist Party by delegates and stirring words from political officers serving in Afghanistan.

All serving men, he said, should be aware that military pre-

paresness should be constantly re-generating.

Part of this process, he said, was improving military equipment, ensuring operational readiness, heightening political vigilance and strengthening discipline.

Everything, he said, depended on the quality of the men, adding: "A weapon can be effective only if

NEWS ANALYSIS

it is in safe and skilful hands."

The vast majority of officers in the four-million strong Soviet armed forces are members of the Communist Party, in keeping with the guiding role it occupies in all aspects of Soviet society.

The thousands of delegates assembled at the Kremlin rally, most of whom hold the rank of captain or above, are party mem-

bers who head political cells within the forces.

Gen. Alexei Yerushhev, head of the main political administration of the Soviet armed forces, also insisted on the correctness of the course followed by the party, a message clearly intended to be relayed to the ranks.

Gen. Yerushhev said the past year since the 1981 Soviet party congress had "fully shown the strength and significance of its strategy and tactics ... for further strengthening the defensive might of the country."

Other high-ranking Soviet military men attending the rally include Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, head of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces, and Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The conference has been given markedly more publicity by the

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Western diplomats say Britain is counting on a relatively quick victory, with minimum loss of life, to preempt international pressure for a cessation of hostilities.

Britain has indicated it will use its veto if the U.N. Security Council calls for an immediate ceasefire.

If fighting continues and there are heavy losses on both sides, diplomats believe Britain would face overwhelming pressure from its U.S. and West European allies for a truce.

Britain's international standing could be severely dented if there was prolonged warfare or if a military stalemate developed, with both sides bogged down, diplomats say.

While the United States and European Common Market countries have backed Britain so far, British officials are assessing whether this support will stand up indefinitely.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Khaled Al Fahoum arrives in Japan

TOKYO (R) — Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, the parliament of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived Monday for a week-long unofficial visit. He will be holding talks with Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakurada and leaders of various political parties.

Mr. Fahoum, here at the invitation of a parliamentary group, is the first senior Palestinian representative to come to Japan since PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat paid a four-day unofficial visit last October.

Pakistani navy starts Middle East goodwill cruise

KARACHI (R) — A Pakistan navy squadron of six vessels, including destroyers and submarines, started sailing from here for a training and goodwill cruise to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman and Qatar, the navy announced. A navy statement said two destroyers would call at the ports of Dammam in Saudi Arabia and Doha in Qatar. Two submarines would call at the UAE ports of Dubai and Abu Dhabi and two submarine-chasers will visit the Muscat in Oman. The object of the cruise is to provide active training on the high seas to officers, cadets and sailors on board the vessels and to "further consolidate and expand goodwill and cooperation" with these countries, the statement said. It did not say how long the cruise will last.

Israeli employees strike en masse

TEL AVIV (R) — About 350,000 Israeli civil servants, including schoolteachers and nurses, staged a two-hour strike Monday to back demands for a higher cost-of-living allowance. Histadrut, the Israeli trades union federation, called the stoppage because it says the government has failed to compensate workers for an inflation rate now running at 136 per cent a year.

Cars banned in central Athens to curb pollution

ATHENS (R) — The Greek government Monday ordered a total ban on private cars in the centre of Athens and a factory production cut to deal with pollution caused by a poisonous cloud hanging over Athens for the last two days. Environment Minister Antonios Tritsis said the measures would continue for a day or two until the smog build-up was substantially reduced.

Jalloud: Pope welcome in Libya

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul wants to visit Libya and would get a warm welcome if he did, Libyan deputy leader Maj. Abdal Salam Jalloud told a press conference here Monday.

"The Pope expressed praise for (Libyan leader) Col. (Muammar) Qaddafi and made known his desire to come to Libya. I answered that Libya would welcome him," the major said. Maj. Jalloud, who is on an official visit to Italy, was received in private audience by the pontiff last Saturday. As is customary with private audiences the Vatican would release no details of their meeting.

Lee Kuan Yew invited to Baghdad summit

SINGAPORE (R) — Iraqi Education Minister Abdul Qadar Izzedin arrived here as part of an Asian tour to invite countries to the Non-aligned conference at Baghdad in September. Mr. Izzedin handed over a formal invitation to Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, an official spokesman said. Official sources said Mr. Izzedin on his way here had stopped over in Rangoon in an apparent bid to persuade Burma, which has quit the Non-Aligned Movement, to lend support to the Baghdad conference.

Falklands: More war before peace

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON — Even if Britain succeeds in retaking the Falklands, its troubles will be far from over.

Military experts believe Britain may have to keep up to 3,000 troops in the islands and a large naval force in the South Atlantic to guard against an Argentine counter-attack.

Its garrison would be heavily exposed, subject to constant air bombardment and naval harassment. British ships would have to run an Argentine blockade to get supplies through.

Britain's logistical problems in maintaining a military presence 12,000 kilometres from home, already immense, would increase steadily if there was a lengthy armed standoff, experts say.

"A quick victory over Argentina wouldn't mean the end of the affair, it could be just the beginning," a U.S. official said.

British forces faced heavy Argentine opposition when they began a major assault on the islands on Friday, and Western diplomats think there could be weeks of fighting ahead.

Although Britain is widely thought to have enough military punch to evict an estimated 10,000 Argentine troops eventually, it is assumed there would be sizeable British losses.

Some Western diplomats believe Britain's wisest course, if it succeeds in recapturing the

islands, would be to turn them over immediately to United Nations administration.

A British paratrooper keeps close watch over a captured Argentine soldier, after the Argentinian surrendered to British forces near Port San Carlos on the Falkland Islands Sunday. The unidentified prisoner is wearing a Royal Marines sweater, probably taken from equipment left behind by the island's original garrison. (A.P. Wirephoto)

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It has a high-speed strike force of six Israeli-made Reshef attack craft, each equipped with Gabriel missiles, as its primary naval defence force.

The Star also quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying South Africa had informed Britain that two Soviet "Bear" long-range reconnaissance planes had been shot down by a British fleet.

A British embassy spokesman in Cape Town said he could not comment on The Star's story until he had read the entire text.

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